



Call for Paper

International Conference

on

Sri Lanka after the LTTE: Implications for India

Southern Asia Studies Programme (SASP)
UNESCO MISARC
Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India

February 16-17, 2012

**Venue: UMISARC Auditorium, Pondicherry University,
Puducherry- 605014**

Prof. N.K. Jha
Convener
Director, SASP & UMISARC

Pondicherry University

Pondicherry, now Puducherry, is a Union Territory with one of the highest levels of quality of life in the country with excellent physical infrastructure and almost a hundred per cent literacy level. The Pondicherry University was established at this beautiful town in 1985 by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament. The University is located in the serene surroundings on Coromandal coast and 10 km north of Puducherry. The campus is spread over 780 acres of land some of which is rolling down to the sea beach. The University is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and has signed Memorandum of Understanding with several foreign universities / institutes. A recent survey reported by the UGC (University Grants Commission) and the NAAC (National Accreditation and Assessment Council) ranked this university as one of the best in the country.

Southern Asia Studies Programme

The UGC sanctioned this programme to the University during the 10th plan in June 2005 and extended it for the 11th plan period. The chief objective of this programme is to promote policy oriented as well as theoretical research and publication in the field of Southern Asia Studies. The programme is also intended to promote cultural understanding in the region and build up library on the subject.

The Conference Theme

The killing of the dreaded LTTE leader, Prabhakaran in 2009 by the Sri Lanka security forces was a watershed development not only for Sri Lanka but also for India, as this successfully brought an end to decades' long movement launched under his leadership for establishing a separate Tamil Elam (state). This enabled the Government of Sri Lanka to bring the LTTE-ruled territory under its control. In fact, it was articulated by some experts and even the Government of Sri Lanka that the demise of the LTTE will help not only to maintain peace, security, and economic growth in the country, but it will also ensue all around development of the Tamil community.

Unfortunately, however, two years' after the end of Sri Lanka's civil war, the prevailing situation in Sri Lanka is not encouraging. It is reported that a large number of the Tamil people displaced in the war are confined to live in temporary shelters. According to the latest UN figures, more than 20,000 people remain in the camps and another 70,000 lives with host families, unable to return to their own land. Those who have returned home face huge problems, including a lack of housing and public infrastructure.

It is true that more than 12,000 people, who surrendered and detained on suspicion of involvement in terrorist activities with the LTTE, have now been released from closed military camps. However, a large number of such people are reportedly still kept in detention. What is more worrying is the absence of independent committees to monitor the rehabilitation and reintegration process being carried on by the Government. Though, President Rajapaksa has held meetings with the leaders of the main Tamil political

alliances, yet the Government has allegedly not been able to arrive at a structured and inclusive process of negotiation or constitutional dialogue.

As Sri Lanka is a close neighbouring country of India and the Sri Lankan Tamil people have ethnic and historical connections with the people of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, any policy initiative of the Sri Lankan Government with regard to its Tamil people has direct bearing on India-Sri Lanka relations. Viewed in this context, New Delhi has always been active in helping Colombo to ensure peace and security in its country. There are growing concerns in India and especially in Tamil Nadu about the future of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

It is therefore relevant to debate issues related to the above themes. Questions that need to be debated include: whether and to what extent the Government of Sri Lanka is working for the speedy rehabilitation of the displaced people of the war? What are the problems faced by the Sri Lankan Tamil people and what are their demands? Whether and to what extent these demands are reasonable and how Colombo has responded to these demands? What are the needs and prospects of constitutional and political reforms for accommodating aspirations of the Tamil minority within the united framework of Sri Lanka? How to avoid any dispute regarding fishermen? How to address the problems related to Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in India? How and to what extent both India and Sri Lanka can cooperate for ensuring maritime security? What is the role of external powers especially the US, China and Pakistan in complicating or facilitating India's ties with Sri Lanka? How the compulsions of coalition politics have influenced India's policy towards Sri Lanka? How to deepen India's friendly ties with Sri Lanka and make it a model for cooperation in South Asia? And so on.

Accordingly, the proposed Seminar is intended to bring together leading academic experts, policy analysts, defence personals members of media and think tanks from different parts of India and Sri Lanka to deliberate upon the above-mentioned and related questions and to come out with valuable policy inputs for the Government of India. Some of the topics to be discussed during the Seminar include:

Sub-Themes

1. Ethnicity as a factor in India-Sri Lanka relations
2. Need and prospects for political / constitutional reforms in Sri Lanka
3. The Human rights tangle
4. The issue of fishermen
5. The problem of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in India
6. External factors- China, the US, European Union and Pakistan
7. Defence cooperation & maritime security
8. Commercial ties
9. Developmental cooperation
10. Cultural and educational exchanges

Needless to add, the above mentioned topics are only indicative. The paper contributors can chose other topics related to the theme with a focus on the post-LTTE era.

Paper Submission

Participants willing to present paper are requested to follow the schedule and guidelines given below:

- Abstract (not exceeding 250 words) should be submitted on or before **January 15, 2012**.
- Abstract should include the name of the author(s), their affiliation and address (postal and e-mail)
- Two copies of complete paper (one hard copy and one soft copy) not exceeding 20 pages should be submitted. While one soft copy may be sent through email on misarc.pu@gmail.com / purush60@yahoo.com, another soft copy may be sent in CD along with the hard copy on or before **January 20, 2012**.
- Paper must not be previously published or currently under review for publication elsewhere.
- The following style sheet may kindly be used.

Style Sheet

1. The paper may be composed in MS-Words format, Times New Roman font with heading in Font Size 14 and the remaining text in the font size 12 with 1.5 spacing.
2. Notes should be numbered consecutively, superscripted in the text and attached to the end of the article.
3. Spelling should follow the British pattern: e.g. 'colour', NOT 'color'.
4. Quotations should be placed in double quotation marks. Long quotes of above 4 (four) lines should be indented in single space.
5. Use italics for title of the books, newspaper, journals and magazines in text and end notes.
6. In the text, number below 100 should be mentioned in words (e.g. twenty eight). Use "per cent", but in tables the symbol % should be typed.

Citing References

Book

Leo E. Rose and Richard Sission, *War and Succession: India, Pakistan and Creation of Bangladesh* (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990), pp. 102-5.

Citing an article from an edited book

A. Appadorai, "On Understanding Indian Foreign Policy," in K. P. Misra, ed., *Studies in Indian Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Thompson Press, 1969), pp. 113-17.

Citing an Article from a journal

Nalni Kant Jha, "Implications for India of an Unstable Nepal," *Nepali Journal of Contemporary Studies* (Kathmandu), vol.6, no.1, March, 2006, p.36.

Citing an article from a Newspaper

Shekhar Gupta, "Pakistan's Civilian Deal," *Indian Express* (New Delhi), August 30, 2008.

Registration Form
International Seminar
on
“Sri Lanka after the LTTE: Implications for India”
Southern Asia Studies Programme, UMISARC, Pondicherry University
February 15-16, 2012

Name (in Block Letters) :
Designation :

Institution :

Address for Correspondence :

Phone : Mobile:

Fax :

E-mail :

I will participate
(Please tick appropriately) : () without presenting a paper () and present a paper

Title:

Authors(s):

Accommodation Required : Yes No

Mode of Arrival : By Air By Train
(Specify Train No.
Flight No. etc.)

Arrival : Date: Time:
Departure : Date Time:

Delegate Fee : Rs. (per person)

Bank: DD / Cheque No.: Date: Amount:

Place:

Date:

Signature

Note: Delegates who need accommodation should intimate in advance, the companions of the delegates should also pay the delegate fee. It may not be possible to accommodate who fail to send the fee in advance.

- In case of need, please photocopy this form for multiple applications.

Participation Fee:*

Out Station Participants	: Rs. 1000.00*
Research Scholars & Local Participants	: Rs. 600.00
Foreign Delegates	: US \$ 250.00*

* The participation fees will cover high tea, lunch and conference materials **only**. For foreign delegates, the fee includes accommodation in moderately priced hotel during **two-day Seminar**.

DD or Cheque should be drawn in favour of Director, UMISARC, payable at Pondicherry and same should be sent to the Director, UMISARC, Pondicherry University, Puducherry-605014. Those who send outstation cheque should add Rs. 50/- more towards bank charges.

List of Hotels and Guest Houses

Please find a list of hotels and guest houses. For the convenience of the delegates, we have sorted three categories, luxury, moderate and budget accommodation.

Category A: Luxury	Category B: Moderate	Category C: Budget
1. Hotel Anandha Inn	1. Hotel Surguru	1. Park Guest House
2. Hotel Mass	2. Hotel Jayaram	2. New Guest House
3. Hotel Atithi	3. Hotel Ram International	3. Orissa Guest House
4. Lotus Comfort Hotel	4. St. James Court	4. Tourist Home
5. Hotel Ashoka	5. Soorya International Hotel	5. Garden Guest House

Approximate cost in Indian Rupees: Category A: Rs. 3000 -7000/-; Category B: Rs. 3000/- and below and Category C: Rs. 1000/- and below. Kindly visit <http://www.justdial.com> for details and booking.

Visa to India

Visa to India can be obtained at Indian Embassy / High Commission functioning in the respective country based on our invitation letter with other relevant documents prescribed in the application form. **Invitation letter will be sent on receipt and selection of the abstract.**

Organizing Committee

Patron	Prof. J A K Tareen , Vice Chancellor, Pondicherry University
Vice-Patron	Prof. M. Ramdass , Director - Studies, Educational Innovation, Rural Reconstruction, Pondicherry University
Convenor	Prof. N. K. Jha , Director, Southern Asia Studies Programme, UMISARC, Pondicherry University
Committee Coordinators	
Academic Committee	Prof. B. Mohanan , Head, Department of Politics & International Studies, Pondicherry University & Dr. B. Krishnamurthy , Associate Professor, Department of Politics & International Studies, Pondicherry University
Accommodation, Food & Transport	Dr. D. Purushothaman , Assistant Professor, UMISARC, Pondicherry University
Communication	Dr. B. B. Biswas , Research Associate, Southern Asia Studies Programme, UMISARC, Pondicherry University

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